

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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## THE AMERICAN.

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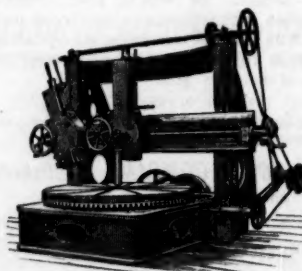
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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IT was to be expected that Mr. Manton Marble's eminent services to his party would obtain some recognition at the hands of the Administration, and perhaps the mission to sound European statesmen and economists on bi-metallism is as harmless a recognition as could have been given him. He has been in Europe since the early summer on this errand, and the State Department publishes a long list of dignitaries and authorities whom he has button-holed, giving careful descriptions of the place and importance of each. We only hope they enjoyed it as much as Mr. Manton Marble did. If so, he must have employed a less sesquipedalian vocabulary than in a famous pamphlet which appeared just before certain disclosures as to Mr. Marble's share in the post-election campaign of 1876.

We are not told what any of these gentlemen said to Mr. Marble, as that might be embarrassing to them. We infer from the entire silence as to general results that Mr. Marble's mission leaves the question just where it found it. There is no likelihood that Germany and England will resume the use of silver as coin, so long as we keep coining and thus retaining at home our own supply of silver. The time for discussion will come about a year after we have let loose our annual product of silver upon the European market.

ALMOST immediately after the New York election, the President announced the names of the new Commissioners to execute the Civil Service Law. At the President's request, Mr. Eaton remains for the present in the Board, but in a subordinate place. His two associates are Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana,—a veteran Democratic politician who was in Congress before the war,—and Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, whose father was secretary of the Confederate treasury. This selection ought to please the party if anything but the repeal of the law could please them. These gentlemen have an undiluted Democratic record, and for the present at least they are not embarrassed by the presence of a Republican associate. Mr. Eaton is not a Republican, having acted as often with the other party as with that in recent years. He only stays to teach these new Commissioners their business. We regret that the law does not permit the selection of a Democrat to succeed him. We should like to see it in the hands of an entirely Democratic commission, to find what such a body would make of it.

We do not hope for much from the new Commission, but we are willing to judge them by their works. We have no doubt that they mean well, but so did Mr. Eaton, who succeeded well enough so long as he had a body of Republican office-holders to cooperate with him. It is to Mr. Edgerton's credit that he was recommended to the President by Chief-Justice Waite.

THE case of the Weigher's office in the New York Custom-House is still unsettled. As Mr. Eaton and his friends insisted on the rules, an examination was held of candidates for the office. But at the personal request of the President, the competitive character of the examination was abandoned, and an old-fashioned pass examination substituted, with only the change involved in classifying those who succeeded in passing according to the merits of their papers. As the rules stood, only the first four would have been reported to the appointing power. As Mr. Cleveland altered them by agreement with the Commissioners, every candidate who passes is to be reported. A preference is to be given to those who stand first, if, in other things not capable of being tested by the examinations, they are as good as any. But if a man at the foot of

the long list is the best in "personal courage, energy, decision and firmness of character," all above him are to be passed by in the selection of a Weigher. This is the reform of the reform, as we understand it from the President's explanation in a recent interview. We wish the reformers joy of it. It comes as near to the old unreformed way of making appointments, and simplifies the business of filling the offices with men of one party only, as is possible. It seems to have been expressly constructed to leave the door open for Alderman Sterling, and the description of qualities needed in a Weigher, and not ascertainable in an examination, appear like a miniature sketch of the character of that dog-fighting and street-brawling politician. One might have expected the President to have specified personal integrity and good repute among those qualities which he thought requisite. But happily for Sterling they are not enumerated. We do not see, however, how the appointing power can get at Mr. Sterling after all: He stands twenty-third on the list, while Mr. O'Brien, the chief assistant in the weighing department, stands first. It hardly will be contended that his long experience in the management of the department counts for nothing, or that he is deficient in these practical qualities which cannot be ascertained by examination.

MR. LAMAR is giving a hearing to the representatives of the various telephone companies, but what his object is we find it hard to say. He distinctly refuses to entertain the question of the government's proceeding to have the Bell patent quashed, and yet that is the only question really at issue in which the government can be of service to the public. Before 1870 the Department of Justice had ample powers to proceed in such cases. In that year the law was repealed, on the pretence that it gave too much power to the Attorney-General, but really in the interest of the powerful patent interest which has grown up around the Patent-Office. Last year a bill was brought in to restore the power, but the patent interest defeated it. This leaves the people to suffer without relief from the blunders made by the Patent-Office authorities. The government through that office goes on conferring privileges which it thus makes itself incapable of withdrawing, even when it is ascertained that there was no good reason for the grant. It is true that rival companies can sue that which owns a patent, or can stand suit for invasion of the patent rights. But it is not rival companies which are the worst sufferers from unauthorized patents. It is the people of the United States, and they are forbidden to proceed for their own relief at their own expense, and through their national legal representatives. The restoration of this power to the Attorney-General is a reform which the next Congress should see to. If Mr. Lamar's investigation suffice to prove the necessity for this, it will not be a waste of time or trouble.

MR. CHENOWETH, of the Treasury Department, seems to hold a general commission to attack and discredit all the scientific bodies connected with the government. His attack on the Coast Survey we noticed some time ago, and also that on the Bureau of Agriculture. The Geological Survey is the next victim of his public virtue, and Mr. J. W. Powell, the head of the Survey, has just published a reply to a series of charges brought against its management. Some of the charges are absurd, and such as Mr. Chenoweth could hardly have originated. He must have got them from some of the hostile cliques into which the scientific world is worse split up than the theological world is into sects. Mr. Chenoweth in this case, as in that of the Coast Survey, has been dealing with matters which he does not understand, and has dealt with them in a fashion which does not entitle him to any public gratitude.

Mr. Powell meets most of the charges with a direct and seemingly conclusive denial, others by a disproof of the supposition on which they are thought to be charges. He would not have found it so easy to make an answer if Mr. Chenoweth had alleged that he used the publications of the government to give to the world speculations as to the origin and nature of man which are grossly offensive to the great body of the American people.

MR. WHITNEY at last accepts the *Dolphin* conditionally, leaving the Court of Claims to settle the questions pending between his department and Mr. Roach. Also the work of finishing the four cruisers has been begun in Mr. Roach's yard. This is not a graceful retreat for the Secretary of the Navy, but it is the best that remains open to him, and he has sense enough to see that there are limits to the omnipotence of a cabinet officer. If Col. Vilas could only be brought to learn the same lesson, the path of the Administration would be greatly smoothed.

THE Anti-Chinese disturbances in the Northwest have not yet ceased, but Oregon appears to have become their centre instead of Washington. An organized attempt has been made, and still is making, to drive the Chinese out of that state. The President has issued his proclamation warning all who are enlisted in the anti-Mongolian crusade that he will use his power for the protection of the Chinese, and the punishment of their assailants. This is better than in the case of the outrages in Washington Territory, where the national executive found it impossible to act for the protection of the Chinese without being asked to do so, even where there was no State government in the way.

We congratulate the Chinese on the immunities secured them by their character as aliens under the guarantees of a treaty. If they had the misfortune to be citizens of these United States, they might have been looted and outraged with impunity in either Oregon or Virginia, and Mr. Cleveland would have been forbidden by our always admirable Constitution to lift a finger in their behalf. Happy is the country whose aliens are better protected than are its citizens!

THERE is much less grieving over the defeat in New York than if the Republican party felt it to be an unmitigated calamity. There is a very general feeling that defeat has served to clear the air and enable us to see the actual situation. It shows that the key to the political future is not in the hands of the ex-Republicans, who bolted Mr. Blaine but rallied to the support of Mr. Davenport. In view of the disposition of these gentlemen to insist that the Republican party shall forswear its own principles to secure their valuable support, this discovery does not much dishearten any genuine Republican. The defeat also may serve to prevent its own repetition three years hence, by calling attention to the quarters in which the Republican victory is made possible. But for Burchard's historical blunder Mr. Blaine would not have missed the few hundred votes he needed in 1884. But for the systematic neglect of the Irish Protectionists this time, Mr. Davenport would not have run so far behind Mr. Blaine.

THE returns from Brooklyn show that the concentration of the Republican and Independent vote to the support of Mr. Woodward would have elected him by a majority of nearly two thousand, although Mr. Hill had about eight thousand majority. This is enough to prove, if proof were needed, that Brooklyn can have a non-partisan government whenever the Republican party prefers that to a regular Democratic government. It was a great opportunity wasted.

THE Democratic victory in Virginia is quite complete, although there are two opinions as to the manner in which it was secured. The whole machinery of the election was in the hands of Democratic officials. The Republicans were unrepresented. Any amount of suppression of votes, ballot-box stuffing and false returns was possible, without more than the remotest chances of detection.

With the matter so completely in their own power, there was no motive to the practices of terrorism which were employed on previous occasions. Danville disturbances would have been gratuitous wickedness, when the colored vote in Danville could be cut down in the election returns to any figure that was convenient. It may be thought uncharitable to speak this way, in the absence of positive evidence of fraud. But when a party deliberately takes steps which make fraud incapable of detection, it leaves no room to doubt that fraud is intended. Honest men do not act after this fashion. The good book says that men who shun the light do so because their deeds are evil.

SOME of our ex-Republican newspapers are rejoicing over the defeat of Mr. Mahone as a victory for state honor and honesty. We will join in the rejoicing if they will show us where Mr. Mahone was worse than the other party. They have pledged themselves not to take a single step that will tend to restore the credit and good name of the state. And we would like *The Times* of New York and *The Advertiser* of Boston to remember that in 1880 they both did their utmost to break down the honest Republican party, and to help Mahone to absorb it. They cry down Mr. Mahone now; they cried him up then, and cried down every Virginian Republican who refused to wear his colors. Again in 1884 which of our ex-Republicans offered any resistance to the admission of the Mahone delegation to the National Republican Convention? Which of them gave his admission as a reason for bolting the nominations made at Chicago? They dared not do so, for their own Coryphæus, Mr. Curtis, "was consenting unto the death" of the straightout Republican party in that Convention, and to the admission of Mr. Mahone and his delegates as a help against Mr. Blaine.

THE Free Traders are not discouraged by the smallness of the ripple their annual convention makes. They met once more in Chicago this week, and Mr. David A. Wells and the rest of the faithful were on hand. Perhaps the New York delegation—which was sure to be the largest—managed to enlighten the people of Chicago as to the unreasonableness of a tariff, which made that city, from a mere western suburb of New York, a great manufacturing centre. Mr. Thomas H. Shearman was not on hand. He has put on his rose-colored spectacles and has gone to look at the "pauper labor" of Europe. He sent the Convention a report on the subject, in which we have no doubt he displayed those fine powers of advocacy, with which he once so earnestly served Mr. James Fisk in the Erie Railroad injunction cases.

THE resignation of President Porter, of Yale College, makes the fifteenth American college left without a head. To judge from the promptness with which the claims of Prof. Dana and Prof. Dwight are urged by the progressive and conservative elements respectively, Yale is not so scantily furnished with presidential timber as is the country generally. Prof. Dwight failed of election by only one vote, when the presidency was last vacant, and is said to be a man of notable capacity for affairs. Prof. Dana is a geologist and mineralogist of note, and was before the general public some years ago by his discovery as to the various modes of arsenic crystallization, as bearing on one of the murder trials for which Connecticut has been famous.

The elective body consists chiefly of ministers of the Congregationalist churches of the State, as the College was founded by that class and vested in their control. There has been some attempt made of late to change the character of the corporation, but thus far without success. It is alleged by the reformers that a change must be had before the endowment can be brought up to the needs of the College.

THE second destruction of Mr. Cyrus W. Field's monument to Major André at the scene of his execution, at Tappan, N. Y., will not excite any general regret. Monuments should be erected with some regard to public opinion and the popular feeling to-



wards the events they commemorate. A proposal to erect a monument at West Point to Benedict Arnold or in any northern city to Jefferson Davis, would be a perfectly lawful exercise of private rights if the contributors bought the land and paid for the monument. But it would not be surprising if both were found in ruins soon after. There is a difference between Arnold and André, of course, but it is not so wide in the popular feeling as it is in the post-prandial talk Mr. Field has with his Dean of Westminster. The American estimate of Major André is much better represented by Mr. Bancroft's protest against the monument to him in Westminster Abbey, than by Mr. Field's attempt to gratify Dean Stanley and Canon Farrar by a reduplication of that blunder in America. And Mr. Bancroft is right. There is nothing in André's personal character and less than nothing in the manner of his death, to furnish a reason for commemorating his fate, more than that of any other spy who died by the laws of war in resisting the struggle for American independence.

THE town of Cambridge, Mass., is supposed to be one of the centres of that lofty influence which is exerted by "the scholar in politics." Yet in the last election of members of the legislature, politics in that town reached a level unknown anywhere in this country. The defeat of an excellent representative who had already served the town in the General Court was achieved by the efforts of a Bicycle Club, which numbered his rival among its members, and peddled tickets on election day in his behalf! There seems to have been no dissatisfaction with the gentleman who asked a reelection. He had done his duty by his constituency and by the State. His loss will not be replaced by the inexperienced bicyclist, who takes his seat. But the political earnestness of Cambridge has reached the point at which a Bicycle Club can unseat a worthy man and a representative of the majority, to make room for one of their own members.

THE proposal is now made by the friends of Major Phipps, now in prison for robbing the Alms-House, that he have the remainder of his sentence remitted in order to save his life. There are two points to be considered before the plea is admitted. The first is that he is really ill. Prisoners are apt to develop a degree of frailty not unlike that which used to characterize a candidate for the Papacy, and then to exhibit a wonderful ability to throw off their complaints after their liberation. The pickpocket whom Mr. Dickens at his first visit to America found wasting away from the horrors of the solitary system in Cherry Hill, managed to outlive Mr. Dickens. Mr. Butler, when governor of Massachusetts, secured the liberation of a burglar who "had but a few more days to live." He was next heard of in Rhode Island, where he had been practising his trade with his usual vigor.

In the case of Major Phipps the public has a right to ask of him, before his liberation, that he make a clean breast with regard to the Alms-House robberies and defalcation. That he alone profited by those rascalities nobody believes. That he was made the scape goat to cover the sins of others is the general belief. This very clamor for his release has a suspicious look, as being probably a part of the price paid for his silence. If Mr. Phipps will not satisfy the Board of Pardons that he has nothing to tell, they ought to leave him where he is.

MR. GLADSTONE has made two addresses at Edinburgh, the second and longer being on Wednesday evening of the present week, too late for extended comment at this time. Of the other, but a meagre report was sent by cable, and not much was outlined but his remarks on Ireland.

That Mr. Gladstone regards Disestablishment as the leading issue appears by his Wednesday address, which is largely devoted to that topic. The Tories have been pressing it home, and, quoting the language which he himself employed in his manifesto, have caused confusion in the Liberal camp. A protest against Disestablishment has been signed by a large body of old-fashioned

Whig peers and others, which indicates the reality and the extent of the alarm. That the Liberal leaders should have so little tact in dealing with this question is the more surprising as the Dissenters have not been trying to exert any pressure upon them. The Liberationist Society as good as suspended its labors for the present in order to avoid endangering the success of the Liberal party. Thereupon Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone take up the question in terms which make the Establishment men in both parties believe that nothing but a Tory victory can "save the Church."

THE London newsmongers only wasted space and misled the public, by sending us news of Archdeacon Denison's tirade against Mr. Gladstone. Nobody in England takes Mr. Denison seriously. He is a man of general good nature, and a Tory of the deepest hue. But his public hatreds are extreme to the point of being grotesque. In 1869 he spoke of the Church of England as being "crucified between two thieves," i. e., Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. In 1865 he began the movement which resulted in Oxford University refusing Mr. Gladstone a reelection, although Dr. Furse supported his candidature.

Much more serious is Prof. Tyndall's attack upon Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy in the letter in which he declines to start for the Renfrew district. It is especially the desertion of Gordon which weighs on Prof. Tyndall's spirits.

#### THE CASE OF IRELAND. I.

WHEN the late Dr. Atwater was instilling Free Trade doctrines into his pupils at Princeton, he had not always an easy time of it. Some of his pupils had kept their eyes and ears open, and they would keep asking for explanations of the obvious fact that reductions of the Tariff in this and other countries had caused a general distress, while the opposite policy had caused a distinct improvement in business. The doctor, whose forte lay in formal logic rather than the applied logic of economics, would reply "*Post hoc, ergo propter hoc?*" Eh? Mr. Jones." This answer served to stop his questioner's mouth, and to discourage those awkward appeals to experience with which Protectionists always have plagued Free Traders. The answer is not yet abandoned by men of Dr. Atwater's school, but they need something farther now. They have been forced to admit that the common sense of mankind assumes that events are related to those which precede them ordinarily as effects are related to causes; and that he who denies the sequence has to disprove it and not merely to deny it. So in the case of Ireland as of India, they are trying to disprove the sequence by asserting that the effects in question were there before the causes which are alleged to have produced them.

The condition of Ireland when the English began its conquest was not all that could be desired. But it was one in which the average man was able to get a living according to the received standard of comfort and well-being, as has not been true since the union of the two countries under one Parliament. Ireland was working her way out of the tribal condition of society, which lingered longer with her than in the parts of Europe where the influence of Roman conquest and Roman law were distinctly felt. She had a great abundance of cattle, the chief source of wealth; she had an agriculture, which, if not well developed, was coming forward with reasonable rapidity. The Norwegian "*King's Mirror*," written for King Hakon Hakonssen in the first half of the thirteenth century, tells us what was thought of it by the Danes and Norsemen who founded kingdoms on its shores. It says that Ireland is the best of all lands, although surpassed by more southern countries in possession of the vine, and that Tara its capital is the fairest of cities. It was even already a manufacturing country. The delicacy of its artistic work in gold, stone and other materials still attests the skill of the people. The Italians praised the beauty and warmth of its frieze cloths; the English stabbed each other with Irish knives, and at an earlier date had sold each other as slaves to Irish masters.

The English conquest down to the Tudor times did not seriously affect the economic condition of the country. The Norman chiefs took their places at the heads of the Irish tribes; they took up the customs, dress, speech and games of the country, in spite of the prohibitions of the law; they meddled with no private rights of the common people, and dispossessed none of their lands except the chiefs. It was Henry VIII. who set himself to the work of Anglicizing Ireland; it was his Catholic daughter Mary who followed up his destruction of the Geraldines by planting King's and Queen's counties with English settlers; it was his Protestant daughter Elizabeth who applied her father's policy of devastation, plunder and English settlement through three of the four provinces, while her Stuart successor made still more thorough work of the fourth. From 1534, when Silken Thomas was tricked into rebellion, until 1624, when King James had completed his confiscations and settlements, Irish history is the record of devastation, massacre, famine and pestilence. How terrible those ninety years were any one may judge from the picture drawn by Edmund Spenser of the horrors he saw in Munster in Queen Elizabeth's time. "Notwithstanding that Munster was a most rich and plentiful country, full of corn and cattle, yet in one year and a half they were brought to such wretchedness as that any stony heart would have rued the same. Out of every corner of the woods and glens they came creeping upon their hands; for their legs would not bear them. They looked like anatomies of death; they spoke like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eat the dead carions, happy where they could find them; and if they found a plot of water-cresses or shamrocks, there they thronged as to a feast."

All this was the outcome of desolating wars, whose object was the displacement of both chieftain and people, and the transfer of the soil to a new set of cultivators. But time might have effaced these injuries and brought back prosperity, had not England been inspired with an idea which originated in the head of "Black Tom," the Earl of Strafford. He came to Ireland in 1633, and stayed until the outbreak of the civil war in Scotland took him back to die under the axe of English justice. He found Ireland a manufacturing country. She surpassed England in that she made and exported both linens and woollens, while England had only the latter manufacture. Black Tom took means to repress the woolen industry in the interests of English producers, although the Irish wool was finer and its fabrics were more in demand than those of England. Ireland should make linens, but buy her woolen goods of England. It was the first attempt to complete the military conquest of the country by the industrial subjugation and dependence of the people. The seven years of his evil rule,—years of chicanery, plunder and outrage—were not long enough to complete the work. But he set an evil example which was to bear bitter fruit.

Ireland's every industry and interest was prostrated by the calamities of civil war and Cromwellian rule from 1640 to 1660. Under the rule of the Duke of Ormond the manufactures and agriculture of the country revived equally. When the great fire brought London to desolation, the Irish people offered them a drove of cattle for the poor who had lost all and were starving. The gift was refused lest it should open the way to the import of Irish cattle into England. The years 1688 to 1691 saw Ireland again convulsed by a devastating war; but after the return of peace, industry once more raised its head, and the country looked forward to an era of prosperity. But the bad example set by Strafford was taken up by the English Parliament. The Irish wool and woollens were supplanting those of England in both the home market and those of the continent. The Irish must be taught their place. Measures were taken to put a check upon its prosperity. All exports of either except to England were forbidden by the Irish Parliament, under pressure from London; their import into London was forbidden by the English Parliament!

Not discouraged by this blow at their oldest and most important manufacture, the Irish tried others. Silk, cotton, glass, soap,—every line of production their Celtic taste or their natural resources suggested,—were tried in turn. Each in its turn was put

down by Act of Parliament, the linen trade being the only one which was allowed them. "The most searching scrutiny," says Lord Dufferin, "failed to detect a single vent for the hated industry of Ireland to respire."

The effect was to drive the people to the land, as the only means of subsistence left them. Then began the system of rack-renting. At the expiration of short leases the farms were offered to the highest bidder, with no preference to the former tenants, and no compensation for their unexhausted improvements. That system had been unknown so long as the manufactures of the country had offered an outlet for her surplus labor. It is not possible in any country where the great industries exist in anything approaching an equilibrium. It could not have lasted in Ireland after any effective restoration of her manufactures by Protection. It was the want of manufactures which gave into the hands of the landlords that fearful power which Mr. Gladstone has labored through three Acts of Parliament to restrain, and has labored ineffectually. It was the want of manufactures which brought the people into such a virtual slavery that the government set up land courts to supervise their bargains and prevent their being plundered by landlord and agents. It was the absence of any choice of employment which reduced the Irish peasant to such a condition of dependence upon the land as made free contract impossible in his case, and caused the English government to violate its most sacred economic traditions by setting aside free contract. And it is a doctoring of the symptoms and not of the disease which Mr. Gladstone has undertaken in his land laws for Ireland.

The state of things introduced by the legislation of 1699 continued until 1782, when the Irish nation effected its legislative independence of England. The story from 1782 till our own times we leave for our next paper.

We are met, however, by an objection, which requires attention. It is said: "The policy of 1699-1782 is not capable of justification. But it was not Free Trade. On the contrary it was distinctly the application of those Protectionist principles which England finally renounced in 1847. To charge the miseries of Ireland to Free Trade is to turn the fact upside down. It was Free Trade Ireland wanted, and that for which her leaders in 1782 threatened an appeal to force."

That the policy of 1699-1782 was Protective, we deny. From the Restoration England never was a Protectionist country in any proper sense of the word. Protection is defensive industrial warfare; her policy was aggressive war without the least justification. Protection means "Hands off, and give every country a chance to make the best of itself." Her policy was to hold back and to hold down all her colonies and dependencies, that she might prosper at their expense. Protection means to keep out of other people's way and not to allow them to get in your way. Her policy was to get into every other country's way and stay there as long as possible. Protection aims at the maximum of national life everywhere and for every people. Hers was to play the vampire and prey on the life of every other land.

It is true that Napper Tandy and other Irishmen in 1782 hung on their cannon "Free Trade or this!" But the Free Trade Ireland and American demanded, and for which Adam Smith pleaded, meant the freedom for other countries to do the best for themselves. As the Irish people soon showed, they did not desire the freedom to remain in the industrial dependence to which English aggression had brought them. They adopted a protective tariff as the proper complement of the Free Trade they wanted, and America in 1789 followed their example.

#### CHRONICLES OF THE CUSTOMS.

**E**VEN in the land of Cobden there is a tariff, or rather customs, and the interest taken in the subject, past and present, has induced Mr. W. D. Chester, a gentleman in the service, to bring out in beautiful form the "Chronicles of the Customs," (privately printed, London: 1885.) The historical details, though brief, are



interesting, being for a time at least almost a complete story of the system of taxation in the British Empire. The early kings of England were, it is well known, an impecunious lot, and being always head over ears in debt they used in advance to pledge the customs for a certain year. In this way there arose in England the tax-farming system, which the author has not inappropriately compared to the existing state of things in Egypt.

It was in the collection of the customs that the "tally" first came into official use, and the most important transactions were for a long time recorded in this primitive way. Thus a large notch stood for a thousand pounds, a smaller one for a hundred pounds, a still smaller one for ten pounds, and so on for single pounds, shillings and pence. Although the early English customs were "for revenue only," a much more sensible system prevailed than is the rule in England at present. Thus in 1660 much of the customs revenue was derived from a duty on the importation of silk, while tea and coffee are not mentioned. Later on brandy began to be imported in large quantities, and so great was the anxiety to cheat the Crown out of the seven shillings per gallon duty that in 1783 it was estimated that the revenue was annually being defrauded to the extent of two million pounds sterling. Another element of uncertainty in the collection of the customs arose from the number and complexity of the laws. In 1797 these filled six large folio volumes, and between that date and 1815 six hundred new enactments were added. Many of these were vague and contradictory, and were a puzzle alike to importer and official.

Judging from the numerous stories current concerning smuggling, it would seem as though the most ingenious members of the human family had deliberately set themselves to the patriotic task of cheating the government. The following is a case in point: A vessel from Holland was discharging a cargo of oil cake. While the wagons were being loaded some skylarking took place among the officials, and one of them took up a piece of oil cake from the deck and threw it into another's mouth. The result was a dreadful explosion of sneezing, spluttering and language, which finally led to the discovery that all this supposed oil cake was really snuff.

In this century the favorite way of evading the payment of customs was by the allegation of contradiction in and a consequent nullification of the laws. By the help of sympathizing juries, Mr. Charles Barry, a clever London barrister, obtained from the government in three cases alone a rebate of no less than one hundred and eighty thousand pounds. A trick which displayed no mean ingenuity was that of a kid glove importer. This worthy imported a case at Folkestone on which he declined to pay the duty. A similar case was received at London which he also refused to receive. The goods were thereupon set up for sale by the government, and then it was discovered that one box contained only right hand gloves, and, of course, it was knocked down at a nominal sum; while it further proved that the other contained the mates, and the buyer in both cases was the importer. When iron was not dutiable tobacco was regularly sent in large iron boilers.

Of literary men who were in the customs service there is quite a list, including Chaucer, Congreve, Nicholas Rowe, the dramatic poet, Matthew Prior and Adam Smith. Our own service can at least boast of the name of Nathaniel Hawthorne. C. A.

#### CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 29.

IT is not easy, here in England, at the present time, to escape from the noise of the forthcoming general election to Parliament, with the endless debates attendant thereon. Go where one may the talk is still of "disestablishment," of the "land-laws," the "rights of labor," the "stake in the country," or of some other burning question propounded by one party and hotly contested by the other. The anxieties concerning the election of next month are increased tenfold by the uncertainties that attend a veritable leap in the dark; for the new electoral laws have worked a silent revolution in this country that renders it impossible for the keenest politicians to foretell the event of the future. Two millions of new electors have been enfranchised, the one-member-constituency system has overthrown the old electoral basis, gigantic powers, whose direction one can scarcely guess, have been set in motion; and, whatever may be the merits or demerits of the new state of things, all parties are agreed that the crisis is a momentous one for the English people. The fishermen of the east coast, for instance, who, according to the *Times*, care little for politics, and look upon the opening of the Fisheries Exhibition in London as the greatest achievement of the late government; and the agricultural laborers, who, of all classes in the community, know least of the great questions of the day, and are comparatively indifferent to such as do not affect themselves, are now gifted, rightly or wrongly, with as much power in the state as the men who wield capital, and have

been trained by its responsibilities. It follows of necessity that, in this first election under the new system, this raw material of an electorate will act with imperfect knowledge, and be subject to the manipulation and wire-pulling of the rival political parties of the day. Indeed, a little consideration of the subjects that occupy the public mind will show that the unknown element in the campaign is largely considered in the purposes of the different politicians. Now the class that benefits most by the new electoral laws is that of the agricultural laborers, and, since agriculture is more depressed than any other interest at the present time, it would seem fitting that it should be first attended to. Hence Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical leader, comes forward with certain proposals of a very striking kind relating to the land-laws. He says, in effect, that every man is entitled to a share of the land in the country in which he was born, that the laborer must have a stake in the soil; and other politicians, following up this idea, have invented the phrase "three acres and a cow" to indicate what the extent of that share and that stake must be. It is thus agreed that a peasant proprietary must be created, that facilities must be given for the transfer of land, that the laws of primogeniture and entail must be done away with, and that large estates must be broken up into small holdings. The means by which this great change must be brought about are not very clearly indicated; but, to the agriculturalist whose position is now about as bad as it can be, the outlook is extremely pleasant, for it promises him relief from his present depression. To this the conservative party replies that it is by no means averse to salutary change in the land-laws, but that the proposals indicated can only be brought into operation by the arbitrary interference of the State, and the disruption of the laws of English society; while, at the same time, a violent blow would be struck at the independence and self-reliance of the class supposed to derive benefit from the change. Very recently, also, Lord Hartington, who may be taken as the type of a moderate Liberal, has disclaimed the land-doctrines of Mr. Chamberlain, with his views on free-education and other subjects, as forming no part of the Liberal creed. Sir Charles Dilke, however, professes to be able to read between the lines of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto—which was supposed to embody the moderate views of his party—all the Radical doctrines of Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Charles Dilke, himself, follows much on Mr. Chamberlain's lines, declaring that he would "do away with the Norman Conquest," and would bring us back to the land-system of our Saxon ancestors. To which the opposite party replies that—even if it were possible—to return to the mark-system, and the folk-land and book-land of the Saxons, would be a retrograde step in civilization. Mr. Gladstone, who will shortly enter upon his electoral campaign, will doubtless succeed in binding together the discordant elements of his party, and will probably lead it with an unbroken front to the poll; but he labors under the disadvantage that people remember his political blundering in the destruction of Alexandria, and the matter of Gordon and the Soudan. However, his supporters have received his manifesto as a plain exposition of correct principles, and they look for his further explanation of it. In the concluding part of this utterance the Liberal leader alluded to three great questions which he believed to be looming in the legislative future, and these, indeed, are of paramount importance, *viz.*, the reform, or complete reconstruction of the House of Lords, which occupies the Radicals a good deal; the disestablishment of the Church of England; and the question of Free Education.

Since Mr. Gladstone wrote, the disestablishment question has come greatly to the front, and will certainly be a party cry of the extremists at the forthcoming election, though the Radical section even does not seem to believe that the Church of England is destined to lose its privileges at the hands of the new Parliament. Yet the public prints are full of debates on the question, and one hears it spoken of wherever one goes. Mr. Gladstone himself thinks that the Church's powers of voluntary support have so far expanded that the evil day for it of disestablishment must come sooner or later: when he believes that half its churches will soon be closed, while its ministers sink in the social and intellectual scale to a very great degree. This deprecating fear of the Liberal leader will restrain a large section of his followers from joining the hue and cry of the Radicals, and even these latter are discouraged by a recent expression of Mr. Chamberlain's from any hope of immediate success. It is generally believed that were the leaders of the Liberal party to give their sanction to the disestablishment programme, a large section of their adherents would fall away and break up the ranks just at the moment of greatest need; and for this reason a disposition is growing up to put aside the question in order to preserve unity and good feeling. It is a significant fact that Cardinal Manning has called upon Catholics to support the Establishment rather than risk the secularization of the church property.

With regard to the reform of the House of Lords I cannot say that the matter is now being actively debated; but I know from

experience that public feeling is growing in England on the subject, and that, in certain sections of society, there is a fixed belief that the time is not far distant when it must be considered. The question of Free Education is a further step on the old lines which the Radicals are very anxious to take; but it involves a burden which English people are not yet prepared to take upon their shoulders, and they are not willing to see the voluntary system of education crushed out, as it would inevitably be.

It will be observed, and the fact is not without significance, that all the "burning questions" to which I have alluded as stirring the minds of Englishmen, are those created by the Radical section, which, in the persons of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, begins to dominate the whole Liberal party. The moderate men lend these views, perhaps, a qualified assent, or look forward to Mr. Gladstone's address to draw attention from them. The Conservative party, at the present time, stands chiefly on the defence, contenting itself with deprecating rashness and pointing out the errors of its opponents, while it has itself no declared policy whatever. Its organs do indeed tell us that we shall shortly have a policy laid down which shall be characterized by great vigour and rectitude of purpose. Meanwhile we wait.

A question that has a vital interest for all parties in England at the present time, and which must surely occupy the attention of the next Parliament, is that of the depression of trade. The present government has, indeed, appointed a commission of inquiry on the subject, which the Liberal members refused to join; and this amiable body has been going about collecting information with not the smallest chance of doing any good whatever. The depression of trade is but too apparent in all quarters. Only the other day a fact was made known that illustrates it thoroughly—that the largest flax spinning works in the world, those of Messrs. Marshall & Co., at Holbeck, near Leeds, will be closed in six months' time, because they can be worked with profit no longer. The condition of the cotton industry, too, in Lancashire, is painfully bad, and the causes are manifest. The first of these is over-production, for during the season of prosperity the looms have been in full work; while at the same time other nations have learned that they too are just as favorably situated for the purposes of the trade. Hence the markets are glutted throughout the world, while tariffs are levied such as render it virtually impossible to export English cotton goods. One cause of the great over-production in this country has been the foundation of numerous coöperative factories by the men who in profitable times have put a little money together. Then the long continued agricultural depression has tended to increase the population and therefore the producing power of the towns, and lastly, the fall in the price of silver has virtually reduced the profits of the master some five per cent. The result of this is that some three-quarters of a million of spindles are estimated to be standing idle, with forty thousand looms, in Northeast Lancashire alone. Added to this there has been a great strike in the Oldham district, consequent on a wish of the masters to reduce the wages by ten per cent., and this has still further decreased the production of cotton goods. Now the strike is at an end, the masters having agreed to accept a reduction of five per cent. only, we may expect the evil of over-production to damage the trade still further. The case is bad enough for the workers in the trade, many of whom are on the verge of starvation; and nothing can really help them but the opening up of new markets. The Congo region is pointed out as a likely ground; but here, unfortunately, we have allowed Belgian influence to predominate. It would certainly be a good thing for the English trade if better goods were produced. Mr. Bright looks upon adulteration as a form of competition, but it is a very damaging form; for it is officially reported that the inhabitants of China and Central Africa prefer American goods to English, because the fabric of them is of proven quality. Looking now at the Birmingham district we find trade in a similar state of depression; and the unemployed taking Mr. Chamberlain at his word, as a friend of the people, and asking him to help them actively.

It is not surprising that out of such causes should spring a strong feeling against that principle of free trade which England has been striving to put in practice for so many years, and this feeling is beginning to find utterance in the cry for "fair trade." Those who find the markets of other countries closed against them by prohibitive tariffs, appeal, naturally enough, for the protection of home industries in self-defence. To all this clamor the Liberals who have been schooled in the doctrines of free trade turn a deaf ear; him who demands a tax on foreign sugar, or foreign spirits, or still more, foreign corn, is regarded by them as a deluded visionary and political heretic. It is, indeed, true that the things we import are just the things we cannot afford to tax, lest we be like the man who cut off his nose to spite his face. The Fair Trade League, however, is a body that, according to its latest programme, which is being presented very freely to the candidates for the new Parliament, advocates a duty on foreign manufactures, and the es-

tablishment of a "customs union" between England and her colonies. Yet I cannot say that the question of free-trade and fair-trade is now so prominent in the public mind that it must become a matter of open debate in Parliament. A few more years will certainly pass over the heads of Englishmen before they decide finally upon the question.

JOHN LEYLAND.

#### BETWEEN.

**B**ETWEEN the sea sand and the sea  
The yellow foam flakes lightly lie,  
A very dross of waves, till free  
Quick-kissing breezes surge and sigh,  
And all the laurels on the lea  
Bend low to listen as bends the sky  
Where spaces throb with melody.  
Then foam is wrought to gold, and I,  
Silent, find Heaven surrounding me—  
In gilded fringe—in breeze's sigh;  
Between the sea sand and the sea  
Where yellow foam flakes lightly lie;  
Where spaces throb with melody  
Between the skylark and the sky.

Between the sunset and the sun  
Night slumbers on the sleeping bars,  
And through its curtain, one by one,  
Gleam tender glances of the stars  
Between the sunset and the sun.  
And so between my love's lips lies  
An untold message meant for me;  
Whether 'twill bring me sweet surprise  
Or dole or doubt or Paradise  
Is known alone to destiny.  
Yet, as I wait, a dream of tears  
Between her eyelids and her eyes,—  
A mystery of mist,—appears,  
That hints of hope and flatters fears,  
And on her lips a shudder of sighs,  
And on her lids a red that dies  
To slumberous shadows that fall and rise,  
Till as I seek some sign to see,  
Between her eyelids and her eyes  
Love lights his lamp and laughs at me

FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

**T**HE communication in last week's issue, with the title, "The New Education Again," should have had the signature J. S. W., instead of J. L. W. And we may add our decided approval of much of what our correspondent said,—not, however, designing by this any expression of opinion with reference to the point of difference between him and Mr. Miller. That education of the young is mainly disciplinary, and that it should train body as well as mind, and hand as well as head, is foundation truth; while the evidence of overloading both teacher and pupil in the vain effort to make the years of youth an "all-informing" period, is in many directions painful.

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THAT pretty little institution at Seventeenth and Summer Streets, the Orthopaedic Hospital, has received a boom since an English trained nurse was placed at the head of it. The doctors say that the methods introduced are a wonderful improvement over those of the past seventeen years. All the arrangements for a new building are progressing wonderfully, and the enthusiastic managers promise to put up the neatest little hospital building in America as soon as the frosts have come and gone.—*Philadelphia daily paper.*

This statement is one of many like it which we have seen in the papers of this city, recently. It is a specimen of Philadelphia patriotism which impresses us very unfavorably, not so much by what is said as by what is implied. The notion that America has to learn the art of nursing from English hospitals and their graduates is altogether a delusion. We have as good training schools for this great profession as exist in any part of the world. The Bellevue College in New York is an instance of this. And if Philadelphia is so neglectful of her duty as to need to draw on other communities for trained nurses, there is no reason for the raptures over English nurses as such which has become a fashion among us. New York and Boston are not a whit behind London in this respect.



The nurses recently placed at the head of the Blockley hospital and the Orthopaedic hospital may be all that they ought to be, and may deserve high praise. But we submit that we are only uncovering our own nakedness to the view of our sister cities, when we speak of these women as prodigies without example and beyond all comparison. The country no doubt has many as good as they.

THE Historical Society of Pennsylvania has very fitly decided to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into the middle colonies of North America. It was in December 1685, that William Bradford issued from his newly set up press, in Philadelphia, his first printed work, entitled *Kalendarium Pensilvaniense*. This well deserves such a remembrance. The programme includes an address, in the Hall of the Society, on the evening of the 11th of the month, by Rev. George Dana Boardman, and on the following evening a dinner, to which will be invited from other cities some of the representative men in the several branches of the art of printing.

It was, indeed, not merely in the actual output of the press that Philadelphia led. Bradford went to New York in 1693, upon the invitation of Governor Fletcher, but before doing so, he, with William Rittenhouse and others, built near the Schuylkill the first paper-mill in America. In Philadelphia his son, Andrew Bradford, subsequently established the first newspaper in the middle colonies. Here the first magazines in America were printed by Andrew Bradford and Benjamin Franklin in 1741. Here, in 1743, the first Bible issued in any European language on the continent was printed by Christopher Sower, who, it has been claimed, was the first type-founder in America. The first American edition of the Bible in English was printed in this city by Robert Aitken in 1782, and in 1784 the first daily newspaper in the United States was issued by John Dunlap, *The Pennsylvania Packet*, still continued in the *North American*. The very principles on which the liberties of the press now rest were laid down by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, in 1735, in defending John Peter Zenger, of New York, for libel.

#### REVIEWS.

ON BOTH SIDES. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

AURORA. By Mary Agnes Tincker. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

BABYLON. By Grant Allen. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A STRONG-MINDED WOMAN; OR, TWO YEARS AFTER. By William A. Hammond. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ROSES OF SHADOW. By T. R. Sullivan. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISS Baylor's "On Both Sides" is a remarkably clever instance of the "International novel";—for by that term we have come to designate a class of books in which the contrasts of character and habit between Americans and Europeans define the situation, and the clashing of idiosyncrasies supplies the incidents and in large measure takes the place of the plot. This little volume is made up of two stories, the first, "A Perfect Treasure," giving the adventures of Americans residing in England; while the second, "On This Side," furnishes a sort of sequel in which a party of English people visit America. The characterization of these English tourists is excellently contrived, without exaggeration or caricature, each member of the group is distinct, typical, and above all English to the core. There is *Sir Robert Heathcote*, scientific in method and laborious in observation, note-book in hand, on the lookout for "national types"; there is the elderly and the youthful gentlewoman, the agreeable Adonis who had never heard of *Colonel Newcome*, and—above all—*Mrs. Sykes*, in whom the author has achieved a triumph,—who surveys American manners and institutions through the medium of invisible British prejudices, wears her cast-off gowns which, unrepresentable in England, "will do nicely for America," asks questions and makes remarks which confound both her friends and enemies, and sits down anywhere and under all circumstances in her camp-chair, surveying whatever is in progress through her raised eyeglass with a stony British stare. A great many Americans have owed some *Mrs. Sykes* a grudge, and all scores are settled here.

Mr. Job Kitchman is the engaging character brought forward by the author as the representative American, possessing a play of humor not unlike Artemus Ward's, rich, profuse, a sort of fairy godmother lavishing gifts on all who come within reach of his bounty, sagacious on most points, but with so blurred a vision for social niceties that he wears home a dress-coat from his tailor's at high noon, in combination with a white hat and green cravat. *Job* is nevertheless a delightful creation, and in spite of his

ignorance of etiquette, no one would object to having such an earthly providence among his acquaintance. The whole book is amusing and full of effective touches.

Miss Tincker's stories of Italian life invariably possess points of high charm, are eloquent in description, and are pervaded by a poetic ardor, which she puts into striking relief by offering in contrast vivid and realistic pictures of commonplace existence. In "Aurora" which is a sequel to "The Jewel in the Lotus," and carries on the fortunes of a favorite character,—there are scandals, falsehoods, intrigues, all the machinations of powerful and unscrupulous workers in evil, which finally meet their punishment and their remedy in the catastrophe of the earthquake at Casamiccio-la. This culmination of the story is admirably given, and is full of powerful and artistic effects.

Mr. Grant Allen's "Babylon" tells the story of two youthful prodigies, each of whom, under the least congenial conditions for the fostering of art,—one in America and the other in England—develops powers which meet recognition, and is finally carried by sheer force of destiny to Rome, where the two narratives at last coincide. Mr. Grant Allen is less successful, to our thinking, in writing novels than in giving the results of his observations in natural science. "Babylon" is well written, and is not phenomenally dull, but it is far from being one of those books which the reader cannot lay down till it is finished. The author is sufficiently well acquainted with American life to open his story with a grim realistic picture of a township on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. He takes many occasions, too, to condemn the country in general for its Philistinism, and Boston in particular for its "unnatural, sickly, exotic culture." "The Nemesis of sterility," he declares, "has fallen on its head in the second generation. It has cultivated mere fastidious critics, receptive and appreciative intellects by the thousand, but of thinkers, workers, originators, hardly now a single one."

Were Dr. Hammond to focus his powers on the consistent delineation of a few clearly conceived characters we might be better able to judge of the actual worth of his literary efforts. As it is, he takes so large a canvas, and covers it with such a jumble of figures, all sketchily outlined, that it is impossible to find a point on which to concentrate the attention. Thus, in the present volume, so great a variety of heroines claim first honors,—*Theodora*, *Rachel*, *Lal*, *Julia*,—that we cannot readily distinguish the one who enjoys the distinction of the title-role, "The Strong-Minded Woman." The author opens up a wide field of enterprise for all his characters, both male and female, but the most ambitious of the latter find their ultimate happiness in narrowing the sphere of their duties and energies to the limits of a single household. "I shall do more good than ever if I become Tom's wife," says *Rachel*, and with that heroic impulse she resigns the prospect of delivering a series of lectures "On the Position of Women Outside Christianity."

There is a good deal of fine-spun prettiness in "Roses of Shadow," and a mild, pleasant flavor pervades the story, which not even the startling climax of a suicide in the Falls of Niagara dispels, since no reality in characters or in the events of which their action makes a part takes hold of the reader. This seems a pity, for the author has worked with material which, better shaped and more deftly handled, might have wrought out results truer to actual life and to the requirements of art.

BRYANT AND HIS FRIENDS: Some Reminiscences of the Knickerbocker Writers. By James Grant Wilson. 12mo. Pp. 434. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Although hardly counting threescore and ten years from its birth, the Knickerbocker literature as a whole has long been a thing of history. Irving has not suffered any loss of appreciation in late years; Cooper's novels, though by no means holding the place which their enthusiastic admirers of forty years ago claimed for them, seem to have found a permanent place in literature; and Bryant, who can hardly be considered as belonging strictly to this group, must still be counted among the foremost of American poets. But Drake and Halleck are now popularly known only by a few scattered lyrics; Poe's reputation rests almost as much on the controversy over his biography as on the three or four of his productions which still hold the field; while the lesser lights,—Paulding, Verplanck, Street, Morris, Hoffman, Duyckinck, Willis and others,—have so completely fallen out of current use that we very much doubt whether the vaunted Boston high-school girl could give the names of their principal works. The War of the Rebellion may be accepted as the line dividing this school from that more truly representative of American nationality, and as the issues leading up to the conflict in which the nation gained its moral independence rose into prominence, the Knickerbocker School was gradually left behind as belonging to another era. Willis and Halleck and Verplanck and Street lived not only into the thick of the conflict, but well into the new era beyond, but so

little connection had their names with the spirit of the times that it is almost with a shock of surprise that we find the thread of their lives drifting so far from the scenes with which their fame is connected.

It was entirely natural and proper that the adolescence of our national literature should take on such forms as that of the Knickerbocker school, and we have no wish to belittle the laudable productions of its writers because they were but "immortal for a day." In 1820 the United States had been an autonomous political body for some time, but it was tied fast to the apron strings of European, and especially English criticism. An "American" school was demanded by the literary world over the water, and stung by the universal opinion of which Sidney Smith's taunt was the expression, our writers started out to make it, under the paternal supervision of English critics, and according to English literary canons. Byron's passion and cynicism were to be poured into the song of Freedom's land; our hills and mountains and lakes and rivers, our aboriginal tribes and quaint descendants of the early settlers were to be made to prove that they held the germs of romance equally with the scenes and life that had inspired Scott. And on the whole a remarkable amount of good work was produced as the fruit of this impulse. We are willing to pardon the palpable imitations of foreign writers which produced Irving's exquisite sketches and Cooper's romances, and Drake and Halleck have left us pieces which are dear to Americans now in spite of the finger marks of Byron and Keats; but it is noticeable that the winnowing of time has in most cases dealt more gently with those works of this school which have a general interest than with those which are devoted to rampant nationalism. Our national life received a grander glorification from the virile songs of our more truly American writers, but no change of national sentiment or political status could antiquate the exquisite geniality of Irving.

General Wilson's book exhibits too much of the attitude of open-mouthed admiration to have its decisions respected by the reader as of critical value. He jealously guards the fame of the subjects of his notices, fortifies his opinion with citations from their opinions of one another, and where possible from European tributes to them, and fills in the gap with the necessary quantity of vigorous assertion. As its title indicates, the book is more of a loosely-strung collection of personal reminiscences than a comprehensive treatment of the subject. Even for this form of literature it is unusually diffuse and formless, and claims appreciation for a few points of value rather than as a coherent whole. It is very good reading for a leisure hour, however, and contains some things of considerable interest, such as the hitherto unpublished letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck, which are inserted in the chapter devoted to him. The author displays some curious vagaries of style which lend a sense of placid amusement to the perusal of the work, such as the application of the generic name "sweet singers" to the whole range of verse writers from Shakespeare to the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket," and the mental rhetorical gesture with which he exclaims parenthetically, "Stratford-upon-Avon,—that famous Warwickshire hamlet which gave birth to Shakespeare." This may be true, but we feel sure that if there is any person who is ignorant of it, General Wilson's work will not fall into his hands. On the whole the book may be accepted as a fitting tribute to the memory of men with almost every one of whom the writer has, as he says, enjoyed the privilege of personal acquaintance, but it cannot be said to disclose anything of importance with which we are not already familiar, or strengthen the claims of the Knickerbocker writers to remembrance. It suggests the story of Mrs. Partington and the Atlantic ocean when the author as a final verdict calls upon Disraeli to witness that they have added at least as much to the glory of American literature as Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Hawthorne, Prescott, and the rest of the group which centred around Cambridge and Concord.

**MIND-CURE ON A MATERIAL BASIS.** By Sarah Elizabeth Titcomb. 8vo. Pp. 288. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

Of the nearly three hundred pages of this book, probably an amount of matter equal to some ten or twelve is from the pen of the writer whose name is on the title-page, and the remainder is a vast mass of quotations from writers of all shades; from Bacon and Newton to Sarah Stanley Grimké, and from the Talmud to the Oberlin *Evangelist*. The wide acquaintance with certain forms of literature which is thus displayed compels a considerable respect for the writer and her opinions at the outset, but a closer examination develops defects so grotesque that we find it hard to treat the work with entire seriousness. The *sine qua non* of a scientific work should be at least a near approach to exactness, but here we have Sir Benjamin Brodie's name spelled "Broady;" Spurzheim's with a double "h;" the Earl of Shaftesbury's without the "e;" "imminent" used where "immanent" is intended; the translator of the New Testament in Henry VIII.'s time spoken of as Tyndall, while the professor of recent renown becomes Tyn-

dale; and finally Lord Bacon is criticised for "ignoring" the results of an inquiry made by a committee of the French Academy of Medicine into Mesmer's exhibitions,—an amount of prophetic knowledge which it seems hardly consistent for a professed materialist to demand even of that great philosopher. But a yet worse fault is the total lack of coherence and unity of purpose disclosed by the book. The long strings of quotations are entirely wanting in homogeneity, and no attempt has been made by the compiler to rectify the defects, redundancies and repetitions thus imported into the argument by original text; the introduction to each one of these quotations being usually simply "Sergeant Cox remarks," or, "In this connection Dr. Carpenter observes," etc., etc. This makes it difficult to fix the writer's responsibility for any particular assertion, and were it not for the kindly guidance of the chapter titles it would be impossible to predicate anything in particular of the work as a separate entity.

First taking up for consideration the opening chapter on "The Cure of Disease by Concentration of Thought," the only part of the book bearing directly on the subject indicated by the title, and also the only instance of the author's using her own language to any extent, we find two claims made for the basis of the mind-cure process;—that minds possess the power of communicating their "vibrations" to other minds, despite intervening distance; and that mind has a large influence on the physical processes. The former proposition is quite generally admitted in a modified form as to distance and conditions, our complete practical ignorance on this point being what is generally most insisted upon by the orthodox school of medicine; the second has long been recognized as a cardinal fact in pathology. That an abnormal condition of mind acts unfavorably on all parts of the system; that nervous affections are especially closely related to mental action; that in both cases a restoration or increase of normal mental action may become a curative agent of immense power,—all this is to-day fully recognized and acted on. Who has not studied in a text-book of physiology which taught that despondency impeded and cheerfulness aided digestion? What physician does not now insist on a watchful care of the mental state of his patient as a necessary part of treatment? But the doctrine of the mind-curers in its entirety demands more. They wish to assign to mind not only a relation to the actions of matter, but a power of transcending them. The power which they claim over disease is not the rational use of mind-power as a cause to produce its natural effect, but its use to suspend the orderly process of causation by which disease follows any violation of the conditions of health, and to interpose an effect without an antecedent natural cause by "the supremacy of mind over matter." In this way only can some of the cases which are here adduced be explained, and it is to prove this hypothesis that the quotations from prominent biological and metaphysical writers in this chapter are directed. But although including some curious cases of localization of mind action, and some interesting inquiries into the phenomena of hypnotism, the evidence entirely fails to give any reliable ground of scientific authority for such hyperphysical results of mind power as are needed to give any color of probability to this hypothesis, and we conclude that this chapter leaves the discussion just where it was before.

The remainder of the book, which wanders far away from the original subject, is devoted to quotations from various writers on the "Single-Substance Theory," we presume,—in the absence of any reliable indicator of the writer's intention,—with the design of establishing its tenability. This is varied by a chapter of quotations in support of Bishop Berkeley's philosophy, it evidently being immaterial from the writer's point of view whether the universe is all mind or all matter, providing it is one or the other. An admission of the identity of these substances would of course solve some delicate problems connected with the mind-cure theory. And from various aspects of the work we conclude that it does not in the least mat-mat that such an admission reduces to complete absurdity the terms which are throughout used by the author in supporting her hypotheses.

**ARABISCHE GRAMMATIK, PARADIGMEN, LITTERATUR, CHRESTOMATHIE UND GLOSSAR, von Dr. A. Socin.** Reuther Carlsruhe im Leipzig. 1885.

**ARABIC GRAMMAR, PARADIGMS, LITERATURE, CHRESTOMATHY AND GLOSSARY.** By Dr. A. Socin. New York: B. Westerman & Co. 1885.

We regret that the energy exhibited by the publishers of the "Porta Linguarum Orientalium" in producing their works simultaneously in German and English was not spent in a better cause. Socin's Grammar is a disappointment. It is but a small improvement on Petermann's, which it succeeds. The statements of grammatical points are often obscure and unintelligible, a fault which the original shares with the translation. Whenever a statement is made which involves a question in comparative Semitic philology the treatment is especially weak. Thus Arabic *iya* is com-



pared with the Hebrew particles *oth* and *eth* as though these were identical in usage as well as in form. As a matter of fact it is highly probably that the two are of totally different origin, *eth* standing as the feminine to *yad* (*idu* in Assyrian) "hand, side." So too, the use of the words "radical" "root," is retained though modern philology rightly insists on "stem" as a more scientific nomenclature. In spite of Prof. Socin's high reputation we are compelled to say that the work throughout bears marks of carelessness and professional book-making.

To complete the series there are announced a Persian Grammar, by Dr. S. Landauer, of Strasburg, an Ethiopic Grammar, by Dr. F. Pratorius, of Breslau, and an Assyrian Grammar, by Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch, of Leipzig.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

A BOOK of marvels may be either truth or fiction. In the present instance, ("Marvels of Animal Life. By C. F. Holder. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), it is the former, set forth in suitable language, and adorned with incidents which have the charm of novelty. The title fitly warns away the serious student. The work is written to amuse, but the facts which are more or less thickly strewn do not belie their name, and the youth or adult who reads for diversion cannot fail to acquire information which is the outcome of years of patient study on the part of our leading naturalists, and of years of wide-awake wanderings on the part of Mr. Holder. Nest-building animals; commensals, fish of the dry, or rather the wet, land; phosphorescent organisms; parental care among animals; that oldest of fencers, the sword-fish; the sea-serpent, animal electricians, mimicry, recent extinctions, cuttle-fishes, big crabs, sharks, animal traps, etc., make up an appetizing array of subjects, and the appetite is further whetted by lively illustrations. The writer is nowhere tame, and some skipper stories in dialect still further enliven the narrative.

Books of European travel are many in number, and constantly increase, yet it is to be supposed there is a public for them all. For a large part of these there can be of course a life little more extended than that of the magazine or review. Still if we are sometimes confounded with the extent of enterprise and labor in this direction we have but to reflect upon the immensity of the reading public. There are many readers of many tastes. "We Two Alone in Europe," by Mary L. Ninde, is by no means a bad specimen of the semi-professional work of this order, and yet it practically tells a many times told tale. The novelty, such as it is, comes through two ladies making the grand tour without escort, though that is a thing that has been often done. Miss Ninde writes pleasantly, and many of the old pictures start up brightly afresh under her enthusiastic pen. The book is spiritedly illustrated. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

"The Inca Princess: an Historical Romance," (J. B. Lippincott Co.,) is a handsome volume that will make a suitable holiday gift. It is a poem written in easy, graceful measure, and it is finely adorned, as it seems fitting gift verse should be. There are a number of effective engravings from paintings and drawings by first-rate artists, such as Church, Chase, Fredericks, Pyle and Schell. The book is, moreover, elegantly printed on heavy calendered paper, and richly bound—and is altogether a most dainty and attractive Christmas book. "The Inca Princess" is written by the author of "Sir Rae," "Iris," "Onti Ora," etc., though we should like to give its authorship more precise credit.

"The Golden West," by Margaret Sidney, (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.,) is a new essay to please and instruct stay-at-home juveniles with descriptions of travel. A Boston merchant, out of health, takes his family with him to Southern California, and the party, organizing themselves as "The Ridgway Club," enjoy the trip amazingly. The narrative is cheerful, and the illustrations abundant. As they went *via* Philadelphia and Pittsburg, there is a good deal of description of our state railway system, in which certainly the author sees it as entirely *couleur de rose* as any one could ask.

#### ART NOTES.

AS we have already explained, the current exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy is an experiment in so far as it is under the joint management of the directors and the artists of Philadelphia, and it is very gratifying, now that the work has been accomplished, to note that this experiment has been eminently successful. The gentlemen representing the Academy and those representing the artistic fraternity have labored together in entire accord, and their labors have been crowned by the most interesting and most important exhibition Philadelphia has seen for many years. The union of forces may be regarded permanently established, and if the public shows any sort of appreciation of the present exhibition, the next will be held under similar auspices.

The Academy authorities have given notice in the catalogue that the contributors to the present exhibition shall have exclusive control of the management for next year, selecting a board or jury or committee, to collect, to accept or reject pictures and other works, and to arrange and conduct the exhibition.

The selection of such a jury as is thus projected is a matter of paramount importance, and a conference will be held for this purpose toward the close of the present season. It would be well for the artists to have the matter currently in mind, and a little consultation beforehand at the Sketch Club, the Academy Club, and wherever painter folk most do congregate, would be helpful in arriving at judicious conclusions.

The question will doubtless be brought up again whether or not the women artists shall be eligible for election on the next year's jury. Indeed the question has already been discussed to some extent, and the drift of opinion so far is decidedly in favor of the innovation. The only objections presented are of a practical nature; artists who have had most experience on hanging committees expressing fears that women would find the duties too laborious, difficult and embarrassing. There is one way to meet practical objections, and that is to put them to practical tests. Give the women a chance to try and see what they can do, and if they fail or voluntarily retreat it will be time enough to decide against their fitness for the work. They have certainly contributed largely to the attractiveness and value of the present exhibition.

A large picture of "Bacchus and Ariadne" has recently been brought to New York, and ingeniously and perhaps ingenuously brought before the public as one of the last works of Peter Paul Rubens. It is about five feet by four and a half in size, and is said to be a part of a still larger canvas. It is known that Rubens painted a number of very large pictures while in France, mostly classical subjects intended for mural decoration. Many of these disappeared during the French Revolution, and it is suggested that this fragment is a corner cut out from its original frame and subsequently remounted. It was discovered in a junk cellar in Rochester, and is said to be a work very rich and strong in color, showing many of the qualities of Rubens, and the composition and drawing are also said to be very like that master. It is a very interesting find, and would be still more interesting were it not for lingering memories of similar finds cleverly palmed upon the public some years since, when they were not so likely to be detected promptly as at present. Twenty to thirty years ago there was quite a successful business carried on in finding Murillos in South America and selling them in our Atlantic cities. Murillo painted a good many votive offerings for ship-masters and travelers, and several important pictures for religious establishments in South America. Several of these were brought to light during the Argentine wars, from 1847 to 1853, and the prices obtained for these genuine works of the great master stimulated discoveries of such a number of Holy Families, Annunciations, Visitations, Ascensions, etc., etc., that the market was finally glutted with them.

On Tuesday, 10th inst., the pedestal for a statue of Johann Christoph Frederick Schiller was dedicated in Fairmount Park, the occasion being the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the poet's birth. The ceremonies were conducted by the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order of this city, Right Worshipful E. Coppee Mitchell, Grand Master; and orations were delivered by ex-Mayor Vaux, in English, and Dr. G. G. Kelner, in German. The pedestal is erected by the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein, and is intended for a life-size statue of Schiller in bronze, now in the hands of the sculptor, Henry Manger, and which the society expects to dedicate on the next anniversary, a year hence.

The executors and heirs of James L. Claghorn, late president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, have presented to the library of the Academy a collection of valuable books on art, consisting of forty-five volumes, many of them rare and costly works. These books were loaned by Mr. Claghorn, for the use of students, during his lifetime, and are now transferred to the ownership of the Academy.

A beautiful miniature on ivory, in a perfect state of preservation, has recently been exhibited privately in this city, attracting earnest and in many instances enthusiastic interest. It is said to be an admirable portrait of Mary, the mother of George Washington, the representation being that careful comparisons have established the likeness beyond question. It is furthermore said that the work is by the hand of Gilbert Charles Stuart, a claim which if established will give it the highest artistic as well as historic value. Stuart painted a three-quarter life-size head of Martha Washington, which is now one of the treasures of the Boston Athenæum, but there is no record of his painting Washington's mother, and as his first Washington portrait was not painted until 1793, there is small probability that he ever met the elder lady. The minia-

ture has no known history, having been found on a Virginia battle-field, with nothing to give a clue to its ownership or origin.

The two bronze groups ordered from Paris by the Fairmount Park Art Association have come to hand, and have been on exhibition at Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle's this week. They are reproductions of celebrated antiques, "Silenus with the Infant Bacchus," and "The Wrestlers," and are the same size as the originals, the former now in the tribune of the Uffizi Palace, Florence, and the latter in the Louvre, Paris. The athletes will be placed on the west side of the drive leading around Lemon Hill, and the Bacchus will stand south of and facing the Lincoln monument.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

IN a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Pasteur claims to have perfected his method of inoculation with hydrophobic virus so that the process furnishes an entirely reliable guard against the infection. He has not yet seen fit to make the minutiae of his processes public, but it is reported that the virus is attenuated by being introduced into pieces of the spinal cord of rabbits, these pieces being preserved for varying lengths of time until the poisonous principle is weakened to the proper degree. M. Pasteur claims that this inoculation is not only a sure preventive against future infection, but will prevent the development of a case of which the germs have been already taken into the system.

According to the report of Superintendent Wear, of the Yellowstone National Park, the maintenance of a strict watch day and night has resulted in breaking up, in a measure, the wholesale slaughter of game; and the park is now full of game of all kinds, including about two hundred head of bison, large numbers of elk, and several herds of antelope. By the new roads, access to the objects of interest is facilitated. It is recommended that the force of assistants be increased from ten to fifteen, as the present force is not large enough to prevent the commission of acts of vandalism. The travel in the park this summer has been much greater than ever before.

The *Railway Review*, in its issue of November 10th, gives some interesting particulars of the ultra narrow-gauge railways which are now being profitably operated in the lumber districts of Maine. The gauge is but two feet, and the rails weigh only 25 pounds to the foot, while the cars, which seat 35 persons, are six feet wide, and thus overhang the track on each side a distance equal to the width of the gauge. The grading done is of the slightest, very sharp curves and steep gradients being allowable on a road of this description, and in consequence the cost is sometimes kept as low as \$7000 per mile for track and equipment. The Franklin and Megantic road last winter hauled over one thousand car-loads of lumber, and cleared fifty per cent. of its gross receipts.

An account of an entirely unique case of poisoning is given by Mr. G. F. Kunz in the *Jewelers' Circular*. It occurred in the establishment of the Messrs. Tiffany, New York, and affected three workmen who were engaged in polishing what are known as mummies' eyes. These are really the crystalline lenses from the eyes of cuttle-fish, and are used to some extent for ornamental purposes. The three workmen were engaged in polishing the eyes for a necklace, when all were taken suddenly ill, two with nausea and vomiting, and the other with an eruption which broke out over the whole surface of his body, and did not disappear for over a month. Considerable interest has been manifested in this case, as no poisonous properties were before known to belong to the petrified eyes, and no foreign substance whatever is used in preparing them for cutting. They exhibit when polished a structure similar to a pearl, are of various tints, from an amber to a yellowish brown, and are said to make exquisitely beautiful gems.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### THE QUESTION OF INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I REGRET that in my article in THE AMERICAN of Oct. 24th, I did not succeed in making my meaning sufficiently clear to spare your correspondent "J. S. W." the trouble of explaining and indeed of defending the educational purpose which the new School of Manual Training represents.

Reference to the first lines of what I wrote will show that I agree most heartily with your correspondent in my estimate of the importance of the new movement, if this is judged from the purely educational standpoint (the one adopted by J. S. W. himself), and that any remarks of mine which could be said to contain anything like criticism had reference only to the views of those who think they see in this introduction of manual education

into schools the beginning of an important change in our whole system.

Now the remarks made at the formal opening of the new Manual Training School the other day, had reference almost exclusively to this idea. A great deal was said on that occasion about what ought to be done to improve the trades, and about the need, from the economists' point of view, of educating native workmen to take the place of imported skill, but if the remarks of Superintendent MacAlister are excepted, very little was said about the value of manual exercises as a factor in general education.

So you see I was not so far wrong, after all, in saying that "those whom we have principally to thank for this important addition," etc., were on the wrong track, if the remarks made on the occasion referred to are to be regarded as having any significance.

The future citizen, whatever his calling, will be a better developed, and therefore a happier as well as more useful member of society, if his education be made to embrace hand work as well as head work. No one has insisted upon this more persistently than I have, as the columns of THE AMERICAN abundantly testify; but so far as putting the youth of our times into those places in the trades from which they are now debarred by the Trades Union, and by other influences which need not be enumerated here, (the story is too long for that); and of assisting American industry to compete with foreign skill, all the manual training departments which the most sanguine of us hope to see established as adjuncts of the public school system, will not amount to a row of pins. To accomplish these ends we must have trade schools,—whether these are to form part of the public school system or not, is something which I have not touched upon in the present discussion,—and especially do we need more schools of art, managed with reference to a strictly industrial purpose, for it is the art element that our industries chiefly lack, after all; and the manufactures in which we are most at the mercy of foreign competitors are those in which this element forms the dominant quality.

My plea for more thorough work in drawing in the public schools rests partly on its acknowledged paramount importance as a branch of industrial training, and partly upon its availability as a portion of the regular routine of school work. I do not think, as your correspondent seems to infer, that it is the only branch of manual discipline which it is worth while to introduce into the public schools, but I do think that it is of incomparably more importance than any other one, and that it would be much better, at the present stage of this whole movement, to work for the establishment of drawing on a respectable basis first,—something which could be done very easily, and at comparatively small expense,—rather than to dissipate the energies which might readily have accomplished this in developing projects whose realization must at best be very remote, and as far as any immediate results are concerned of more doubtful utility. I mean by this that it will probably be many years before the friends of industrial education will secure from Councils appropriations sufficiently generous to enable them to establish manual training schools in every section of the city, while they can make the study of drawing what it ought to be in all the schools almost on the day in which they recognize its importance and insist upon its being presented in the right way.

Yours very truly,

L. W. MILLER.

##### BEARDED PRIESTS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN your issue of 17th October, page 382, I find this paragraph: [Our correspondent here quotes an item in "Drift," giving some illustrations from California, of the corrections of Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona," where it describes *Father Gaspara*, as "plucking his beard."]

I can count at least eight priests,—*Oblat Fathers* I think they are,—in the Canadian Northwest, who wear full beards, and some of them very long ones at that. A priest told me yesterday that it was simply a custom, not a church law, that was followed in shaving the face.

I presume the long, and in winter cold trips, taken by the clergy in this country is the cause of so many beards being worn.

Yours truly,

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Nov. 2d.

CHAS. N. BELL.

##### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE sixth part of Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Sociology" has just been published in London. It is entitled "Ecclesiastical Institutions." "Three years and a half," says Mr. Spencer in his preface, "have elapsed since the issue of 'Political Institutions'—the preceding division of the 'Principles of Sociology.' Occupation with other subjects has been one cause of this long delay; but the delay has been in a much greater degree



caused by ill health, which has, during much of the interval, negated even that small amount of daily work which I was previously able to get through. Two other parts remain to be completed—Professional Institutions and Industrial Institutions. Whether these will be similarly delayed I cannot of course say. I entertain hopes that they may be more promptly completed; but it is possible, or even probable, that a longer rather than a shorter period will pass before they appear—if they ever appear at all."

Max O'Rell's last book, "Les Chers Voisins," was translated by the author's wife; the 20th edition is announced in Paris.—Miss Helen Zimmermann has undertaken to write the history of the Hansatic League for Messrs. Putnam's series, "The Story of the Nations."

In addition to his report on "The Armies of Europe," 1857, (which was republished in Philadelphia in 1861), General McClellan was the author of a translation from the French of a "Manual of Bayonet Exercises," adopted for the use of the United States Army, 1852; a volume of the Government reports of the "Pacific Railroad Surveys," 1854; "Regulations and Instructions for the Field Service of the United States Cavalry in Time of War," "European Cavalry," "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," 1864; and a recent contribution to *The Century* war papers. Between 1853 and 1861 he was chosen a member of several scientific associations.

T. B. Peterson & Bros. issue a new edition of Henri Gréville's novel, "Markoff, the Russian Violinist," one of the best of that author's stories. We observe also a statement in the *N. Y. Tribune* that Henri Gréville has selected Ticknor & Co. as his American publishers.—Townsend MacCull has in press a complete lexicon of the Targum, Talmud and Midrash. One thousand copies only will be printed, five hundred for Europe, and five hundred for this country.—R. Worthington will publish immediately "Conspiracy: A Cuban Romance," with a slant at "Washington Society and Politics," by General Adam Badeau.—Allen Thorndyke Rice has concluded a contract with Colonel Fred. Grant, by which the diary kept by General Grant during his trip around the world will be published complete in the *North American Review*. It will be edited by Colonel Grant.

Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard College, is at work, with the assistance of a large number of special writers, on "A Narrative and Critical History of America," which is to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in eight volumes of 600 pages each.—Senator Stanford, of California, has deeded in trust three great ranches, comprising 85,000 acres, and valued at \$3,500,000, for the endowment of the University and schools to be established in memory of his dead son at Palo Alto. He will add, it is stated, a large sum of money, making the total endowment reach about twenty millions of dollars.

The London *Spectator* makes this point upon Mr. Alexander Nicolson's "Memoirs of Adam Black," just published at Edinburgh:—"Mr. Nicolson's modesty as a biographer is so great as to suggest the suspicion that it is not altogether unalloyed with indolence. It is fully eleven years since Mr. Adam Black, the friend of Macaulay and his successor in the representation of Edinburgh, died at the great age of ninety. Mr. Nicolson devotes the most important portion of his preface to an emphatic protest against that 'brutal realism' which is the besetting sin of modern biography. We fail, therefore, to see why it should have taken a decade to produce a thin little volume of 260 pages, composed, to no inconsiderable extent, of autobiographical reminiscences,—a book which it is safe to say that such a biographer as Mr. Froude could have prepared in three months. 'The lapse of time,' says Mr. Nicolson, 'between Mr. Black's death and the appearance of this memoir is not in accordance with modern practice, which allows as little delay as possible from the death of the deceased to the publication of his biography. The sentiments that influence that practice are not those of the publishers of this volume, or of its compiler.' Mr. Nicolson's calmness in stating a fact, by way of excusing it, is on a par with that of the clergyman who took his congregation into his confidence over an exegetical problem, by saying, 'There is a difficulty in this passage, a great difficulty, my brethren; but let us look the difficulty boldly in the face—and pass on.' Besides, there is surely a happy medium between Mr. Froude's hot haste and Mr. Nicolson's reluctant delay."

A volume of Roumanian fairy tales is about to be issued by Henry Holt & Co. The collection has been made by Mlle. Krennitz, and the translation by J. M. Percival.—A special map of Africa on a scale of 1:4,000,000, in ten sheets, is to be published by Justus Perthes, in Gotha, by way of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of that house.—The publication of George MacDonald's latest story, "What's Mine's Mine," begins in the *Churchman*, November 14.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, has written a novel of provincial life for the *Petit Journal*.—The London *Athenæum* says the reading public will be disappointed if it expects any new information in the promised American edition of Carlyle's "Reminiscences;" its chief feature according to this authority, will be the correction of small errata, including some alterations and omissions in the English edition.—It is said that the revised version of the Old Testament is to be adopted by the Council of the "Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge," as the foundation of a new edition of the Scriptures for English-speaking Jews. Dr. Adler has warmly advised this step.—Prof. Max Muller is editing a "History of German Literature," which will give in a collected form a view of the whole field for English readers, with some account of German men of letters. The work will be issued by the Oxford University Press.

"A man of letters in this city," says *Harper's Weekly*, "was under contract with a publisher to write a book of about 36,000 words, or what would be equivalent to forty of our columns. He had prepared himself carefully for the task, but the contemplation of its manual labor tired him in advance. He went to a type-writer's office, where three or four industrious girls were earning their living, and learned that he could dictate to one of them at the rate of from 1800 to 3000 words an hour, by paying four cents a hundred words. The noise of the clicking machines at first threatened to disturb his efforts at original composition, but before he had worked half an hour he was used to it. The business of composing and dictating the 36,000 words occupied about twenty hours, or five or six days of three or four hours each.

At the end of each sitting he left the office with his completed MS. in hand. The result was accomplished without fatigue, and its quality, he says, was unusually good—for him. He further testifies that, for the first time in his life, he has a realizing sense of what emancipation is."

Messrs. Roberts Brothers, Boston, have in press a volume which will give Mr. Appleton Morgan and the critics of his way of thinking, a fresh text. The book, "What We Know About Shakespeare," by Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall, is very bitter against the Baconian theory and all other theories regarding "Shakespeare," except the generally accepted one that the works were written by William Shakespeare himself. Mrs. Dall labors to prove that Shakespeare was not of mean or obscure birth, that his education was not deficient, that his character and companions were not of the baser sort, that he was not ignored by his contemporaries. The recent reasoning by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Donnelly, and other anti-Shakespearians on these points, has been of a startling, and to some minds of a disconcerting nature.

The concluding volume of the "Autobiography of Prince Metternich" will be published this winter by Charles Scribner's Sons.—Mr. Charles Marvin has prepared a new pamphlet on the Russian advance towards India, entitled "Russia's Power of Attacking India."—Miss Braddon, the English novelist, labors energetically as President of the Children's Country Week Society in London, an institution similar to the Fresh Air enterprises of American cities.—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish shortly "Italian Popular Tales," a book of interest to students of Folk Lore.

The papers on the salon of Madame Mohl, contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* by Miss Kathleen O'Meara, will be published in London by Richard Bentley, and in Boston by Roberts Brothers.—The Goethe House in Weimar will probably not be opened to the public before spring; Dr. Eric Schmidt has begun arranging the archives.—James Anglin & Co., Washington, will shortly have ready for delivery "A Descriptive Catalogue of all U. S. Government Publications from July 4, 1776, to March 4, 1881," prepared by order of Congress under the direction of Benjamin P. Poore.

Reference has been made to the fact that the Rev. I. Richardson, of the London Missionary Society's mission in Madagascar, had all but completed a new Malagassy-English dictionary. The dictionary, which is now for sale in London, is especially interesting, inasmuch as the whole of it, including the binding, is the work of the Malagassy people themselves. The work was printed and bound by them during the excitement consequent upon the rupture with France. The printing, it is said, would do credit to any London house. Mr. Richardson is receiving on all hands hearty congratulations upon the successful accomplishment of his arduous task. This book proves that the British missionaries have done good work in Madagascar.

Mr. Buxton Forman has just sent to the press in London the first and principal part of "The Shelley Library: an Essay in Bibliography."—A shilling edition of Thackeray's "Paris Sketch-Book," with more than fifty illustrations, has recently been issued by his London publishers, who were moved thereto, probably, by the early expiration of the copyright.—M. Jules Claretie, the new manager of the Theatre Francaise, is described as "an industrious writer and scrap fiend, like George A. Sala and Charles Reade." His commonplace books never fail him.—Some time ago a rhymed setting of the fairy tale of "Beauty and the Beast" was discovered in England, and it is alleged in various quarters that there is evidence pointing to Charles Lamb as the author. It is our own opinion that it is a very doubtful "find," for Lamb's literary life was limited, and was long ago thoroughly explored. The poem is to be published in the Thanksgiving number of *The Independent*.

Calendars for 1886 which have already reached us include the Whitney and the Emerson, (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); and "Cupid," (Boston: Estes & Lauriat.) The first-named presents quotations from the works of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and has a very pleasing design, printed in gold and light tints, and emblematical of the four seasons. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. also issue the Lowell Calendar, a new one, and reissue the Holmes, Longfellow, and Whittier, the selections for them being newly arranged. We agree with the publishers that it does seem as if, wherever they go, these calendars must have an educating and refining influence, both artistically and in a literary sense.

Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, issue "Chatterbox," the English juvenile, for 1886. It makes a lively holiday book, and is crammed with illustrations, in the English style.

#### NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

THE Christmas *Harper's Magazine* will be strong in stories. Besides instalments of Miss Woolson's "East Angels," and of Mr. Howell's "Indian Summer," and the latter's farce, "The Garroters," illustrated by Reinhart, there will be a Christmas story, "Way Down in Lonesome Cove," by "Charles Egbert Craddock" (Miss Murfree), illustrated by Dielman; another, "The Madonna of the Tubs," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, said to be the strongest short story she has written, illustrated by Smedley; a third tale, "Esther Feverel," by Brander Matthews, illustrated by Pyle; and a "Ghost Story"—"Wyvern Moat"—by George H. Boughton, illustrated by the artist himself.

For some time librarians and booksellers have hunted in vain for volume 21 of the *Christian Observer*. After looking for it for ten years it occurred to Librarian Poole, of Chicago, to examine his set, when he made the discovery that there had never been any volume 21, that volume 20 closed with December 1821, and volume 22 began with January 1822, the change being made that the volume might correspond with the year of the century.

It is in contemplation to publish a new English periodical on the basis of the *Modern Review*. It will regard religious thought from the Unitarian point of view.

The *Dial* for November, (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago), takes the appearance of the third volume of Hubert Howe Bancroft's works as the occa-

sion for a thoughtful essay on "Pacific Coast History." The general excellence of the work done by this periodical challenges attention.

*Lippincott's Magazine*, under the reconstruction act going in force on January 1st, will appear in a new dress, without the old double columns, and with a new cover.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

WE TWO ALONE IN EUROPE. By Mary L. Ninde. 8vo. Pp. 348. \$1.50. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

THE STANDARD OPERAS: THEIR PLOTS, THEIR MUSIC, AND THEIR COMPOSERS. 8vo. Pp. 344. \$1.50. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

MARKOF, THE RUSSIAN VIOLINIST. By Henri Gréville. Translated from the French by Miss Helen Stanley. Pp. 468. \$1.50. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

THE SUBURBAN COTTAGE: ITS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. By W. B. Tut-hill, A. M. Pp. 101. With numerous designs and illustrations. \$1.50. New York: W. T. Comstock.

MRS. HERNDON'S INCOME. A Novel. By Helen Campbell. Pp. 534. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE. By M. J. Savage. Pp. 212. \$—. Boston: George H. Ellis.

#### DRIFT.

IN Switzerland, the children of poor people are regularly hired out by auction in most of the cantons. There was a painful scene recently in the market-place of Biel, a town near Berne, where, in spite of the heartrending entreaties of a widowed mother, her four young children, ranging from 2 to 10, were "placed" out for a year to the highest bidder by the public crier; the family being thus broken up and separated, for fear lest the woman should be compelled to seek for assistance from the town.

—Mr. Phelps, our Minister to England, declared in a recent speech before one of the London guilds, that America makes better carriages than England, and makes them cheaper. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* disputes the statement, and says that while America makes lighter and stronger conveyances than England, the landaus and broughams of New York are most of them built in England. In spite of a heavy duty, carriages are bought in London and shipped to New York.

—The progress of the works of Herr Krupp, at Essen, continues to be one of the marvels of modern industry. The most recent and authentic data, as summarized in the *Engineer*, show that in 1860 the total number of workmen employed by Herr Krupp was 1,765. In 1870 they had increased to 7,084. At the present time—1885—the total number employed in all the establishments of Herr Krupp exceeds 20,000. If we add the wives and children dependent upon the workmen, the total number of persons supported by the Krupp Works is not less than 65,381. Of this number fully 29,000 dwell in cottages built by Herr Krupp and belonging to his works. There are eight separate and distinct departments belonging to this enormous concern. In the first place, we have the vast extent of workshops at Essen; secondly, three coal mines at Essen and Bochum; thirdly, no fewer than 547 iron ore mines in various parts of Germany; fourthly, several iron mines near Bilbao, in Spain; fifthly, an extensive series of smelting furnaces, and sixthly, the ranges at Meppen for the testing of the Krupp gun. Besides the 11 smelting furnaces there are 1,542 puddling and heating furnaces. The number of steam boilers employed in Herr Krupp's Works is 439, and the total horsepower of the 450 steam engines in use is 185,000. There are 37 miles of railroad in the works, on which the traffic is performed by 83 locomotive engines and 893 freight cars. There are no fewer than 35 telegraph stations, with 40 miles of telegraph wire and 55 Morse apparatuses in operation in the works. —*Railway Review*.

—The New York *Mail-Express* affirms that the alliance between Mr. Cleveland's Administration and the brewers for the sake of carrying New York for the Democratic ticket was open and practical. The point at issue was this: The brewing interests urged Secretary Manning to accept as a standard in the duty on rice a sample which they presented of an importation by the steamer *Elbe*. The rice growers objected, claiming that the rice was of a kind which is sold in the South for table use. Secretary Manning decided to accept the standard urged upon him by the brewers, and the latter thus secured a concession which they had repeatedly tried in vain to get from Republican administrations.

—The Lawrence, Mass., *American* charges that the political Prohibitionists in that city deliberately promoted the election of a liquor seller over a staunch temperance man.

—According to a recent declaration of Lord Amherst, the Primrose League in England consists of about 35,000 members, of whom nearly 22,000 are ladies.

—An exhibition of machinery and implements used in public works will be held in Paris in December. French and foreign contractors are invited to forward drawings, or models or photographs of their works or apparatus.

—Chester Cathedral, one of the most beautiful in England, which has been closed for nearly two months for a thorough cleaning, was reopened for service last month. The bishop is at the palace; but Dean Howson is away in Scotland, visiting his old pupil, the Duke of Argyll, at Inverary.

—Lord Teignmouth, who recently died in his 90th year in England, could remember seeing Perceval, Canning, and Sheridan all in the House of Commons together. He was a man of much culture, greatly interested in philanthropic movements, and very religious. He had lived for many years in Edinburgh, but possessed a large estate in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where he passed a large portion of his time.

—Our English friends have again been rudely awakened from the dream of their supremacy in iron and steel matters by the purchase by the Midland

Railroad Company of a large number of Bessemer steel sleepers from the John Cockerill Company, of Seraing, Belgium. The number is reported to be ten thousand. Coming, as it does, on the heels of the recent purchases in large quantities in that country of foreign iron and steel material, such as the large order for axles for India, beams and girders for various large buildings, and hardware and locks for some government houses, it is not at all a pleasant state of affairs. The *Ironmonger*, while stating that this is the first order of any moment for steel sleepers given out by any leading British railway company, though several of the large English works are producing English sleepers on a large scale for India and other foreign and colonial destinations, suggests that, "such being the case, it would be very interesting to learn why they failed to meet the requirements of the Midland, or, if they were able to supply exactly what was wanted, how it was that they were unable to compete in price. We take it for granted, of course, that the Midland gave every opportunity of competing to the works in this country before deciding to entrust the contract to the Cockerill Company. Our Bessemer concerns for some time past have been anything but busy, and one would have thought that, with the resources at their command, they could have taken this order against all comers, especially when it is borne in mind that the Belgian makers have to bear the cost of freight to this country. The whole transaction, indeed, is an uncomfortable one for our consideration."

—A brewery at Toronto has been making and selling what was styled "blue-ribbon beer," so named after a local temperance organization, and numerous unlicensed persons have been freely retailing it. Late a suit was brought before a county judge to test the matter. It was ascertained that the beer contained two or three per cent alcohol, or one half the quantity of alcohol contained in ordinary American lager. The judge held that the amount of alcohol in the beer would render it intoxicating. While the trial was in progress the prosecution made a practical test of the beer by procuring the services of two men, who drank seven glasses each in an hour and a half. Both became quite drunk. The decision of the court was against the beer.

—London *Iron* says: "Our American contemporaries have every cause to be surprised at the astonishing fact that thousands of tons of scrap iron are every year taken to the United States and there converted into the simplest of American manufactures, the sad or laundry iron, and then exported back to Europe at no small profit. There is not a corner of Europe where American small cast hardware is not on sale. The toolmakers and machinists of Europe—such as Krupp of Germany, Whitworth and Armstrong of England, and Hotchkiss of France, with their vast resources—are unable to produce a Monkey or screw bar wrench equal to the American wrenches, and consequently they have to import these tools from the States. It is stated that there are no less than 80,000 dozen of them exported to Europe alone every year. It is interesting to note that Charles Monkey, the inventor of this screw-bar wrench, received only \$2,000 for his patent, and is now living at Williamsburg, Brooklyn, in a small cottage bought from the proceeds of this sale. In the matter of the common pocket boxwood rules, also, the American manufacturers so far excel all others that, if not all European nations, certainly all nations outside of Europe, are supplied from America. The manufacturers there print on the rule whatever system of measurement is followed by the country for which the goods are intended. American augers and auger bits are used the world over, no other nations being able to compete. The Americans, with such facts before them, may well be proud of their manufacturers."

—Minneapolis has just issued a pamphlet of a hundred pages, entitled "A Tale of Two Cities,—Minneapolis and St. Paul Compared." It opens with the Shakespearean quotation, "And thereby hangs a tale." The cover contains this statement in bold type: "Population in 1885: Minneapolis, 129,200; St. Paul, 111,397." And the pamphlet, while showing up the greatness of Minneapolis, "goes for" St. Paul in a very lively manner.

—An effort is being made to interest the owners of his pictures in this country in a plan for buying for the benefit of his family, the little Barbizon farm on which Jean Francois Millet lived for so many years. They are still living there, and still straining their slender resources to pay their yearly rent. Their landlord too is still the same to whom Millet in one year gave as part payment of his rent three pictures, one of which was "The Sowers," for which Mr. Vanderbilt recently paid \$25,000. Mr. Wyatt Eaton and his wife were entertained for several days by Millet's widow and his children shortly before their recent return to America. The studio is just as Millet left it, with an unfinished canvas on the easel and the brushes beside it. The great painter's eldest son is a painter and not without promise, though he shows somewhat of that lack of strength and creative power so singularly familiar in the sons of great men. The home of the Millets is a pleasant home, but with little more of convenience and comfort than is to be found among their peasant neighbors, and they live with much simple dignity in the same style as their ancestors.

—At the German naval port of Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, a number of laborers who were engaged in cleaning the iron hull of a steamer ate the mussels they found clinging to the hull. Nineteen of the men were taken violently ill with symptoms of poisoning, and in the course of a few hours four of them died.

—It seems that the imperial meeting at Kremsier, which lasted twenty hours, has cost the Austrian Court Treasury upwards of £60,000. It is a proof of the morbid state of terror and apprehension in which the Czar exists that, on arriving at Kremsier, he refused to occupy the splendidly-furnished apartments which had been prepared for him, and installed himself in a couple of rooms at the other end of the palace, which had been destined for some members of the suite. There must have been frightful waste, or else the whole company must have indulged in a gross orgy, for 1,000 bottles of Rhine "Cabinet" wines, 3,000 of champagne, 2,500 claret, 300 of liquors and 300 of brandy were consumed by 800 persons at two meals.

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FIFTH YEAR BEGAN OCT., 1884.

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